BOHM, B.

Normal values of global radiation. p.8.
(Meteorologicke Zpravy, Vol. 10, No. 1, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

BOHM, B.

"Problems of nuclear meteorology" edited by I.L. Karol', S.G. Malachov [Malakhov, S.G.]. Reviewed by B.Bohm. Meteor zpravy 16 no.6:183-184 D '63.

BOHM, B.

"Method of preparing expert bioclimatologic opinions." p. 21.

METEOROLOGICKE ZPRAVY. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 12, no. 1, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959. Uncl.

BOHM, B.

Atmospheric diffusion and its effect on spreading exhalations.
Meteor zpravy 17 no.2:46-50 Ap '64.

Symposium on problems of exhalations in Slovakia. Ibid.:57

1. UFA, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

RIPAN, R., acad.; VARHELYI, Cs.; BOHM, B.

New dimethylglyoximates cobalt-(III)-amines(II). Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 7 no.1:77-85 '62.

RIPAN, Baluca, acad; VARHELYI, Cs.; BORM, B.

New cobalt-(III)-amine dimethylglyoxymates with ortho-and para-ethoxy-aniline. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:113-121 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

VARHELYI, Cs.; BOHM, B.

New cobaltic-dimethylglyoximate nonelectrolytes. Studia Univ B-B S.Chem 9 no. 1:55-62 '64.

BOHM, B.

Meteorological conference. Meteor pravy 18 no.1:22-23 F '65.

BOHM, B.

Practical evaluation of stack gas diffusion. Pt.2. Meteor zpravy 17 no.4:107-115 Ag'64

1. Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

BOHM, Em.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation Techniques. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61416.

Author : J. Bruckner Em. Bohm, Zd. Hora.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Skin Injuries by Ionizing Radiation at Luminescent Paint Application.

Orig Pub: Pracovni lekar., 1957, 9, No 5, 417 - 420.

Abstract: At a sanitation inspection of factory workshops, where radioactive luminescent paints were applied to instruments, it was revealed that the radiation (R) exceeded the background 2 to 15 times. The background exceeded the R: 100 and more times at the distance of 40 cm from the garments of workers, 40 times on the left hand side of the breast, on which

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation Techniques. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61416.

Abstract: workers lean on the table edge, 3 to 7 times from the skin of hands after they had been washed with warm water and soap, 40 times from working garments after usual washing. Considerable contamination was revealed in hair of workers. The R doses in the duration of an 8-hour shift were as follows (in roentgens): 0.73 from the workshop floor, 0.32 under the hood, 1.36 on the skin of right hand fingers. Dermatitis, erosions on the 3rd member of the 2nd and the 4th fingers and transformation of nails were found at three workers (working period from 3 months to 3 years). Leucocytosis

Card 2/3 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation Techniques. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61416.

Abstract: (10 to 12,000 in 1 cub. mm) was established in one case. Radioactivity (5% more than that of the background) of urea was found in one case at intraveinous introduction of Na_2Ca salt of ethylenediamineacetic acid.

Card 3/3

ANSCHERLIK, Arnost, inz. (Praha); GREGORA, Otakar, inz. (Praha); BOHM, Ferdinand (Praha)

Method and equipment for the measurement of solid particle quantity in flowing gases. Energetika Cz 13 no.6:336 Je '63.

S/264/62/000/006/005/008
I064/I242

AUTHOR: Böhm, František

TITLE: Towing lock for a glider

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Vozdushnyy transport, Svodnyy tom. no.6A, 1962, 24, abstract 6A152?. (Czechoslovak patent, class 62c, 30/20, no.97532, December 15, 1960)

TEXT: This patented lock for fastening a towing rope to the glider is distinguished by having a mushroom-shaped support fastened to the rope end locked in a pipe. This support rests against a plate consisting of two halves. Uncoupling the rope from the glider is carried out by turning a ring situated on the pipe. The two plate halves move thereby apart and discharge the mushroom-shaped support together with the towing rope of the glider.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BOHM, Istvan, okl. gepeszmernok

Ten years of the product development of the Hungarian instruments inudstry and its tasks in the field of complex automation. Meres automat 8 no.12:358-361 '60.

1. A Muszeripari Kutato Intezet igazgatoja.

BOHM, I.

Social work in the firld of measurement and automation. p. 47. Vol. 11, No. 17 Sept. 1956. MUSZAKI ELET. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

Bohm, I.

Nomenclature of measuring instruments as a mechanical aid to the investigation of some economic problems. p.33

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merestechnikal es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary. Vol.7, no.2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

BOHM, Ivo, inz.

Graphic determination of rail motorcar fuel consumption. Zel dop tech 13 no.3:74-75, 4 of cover '65.

BOHM, J.

Some experiences in the evolution of leveling basic networks in Czechoslovakia. In German. p. 153.

ACTA TECHNICA. (MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 23, no. 1/3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan., 1960.

Uncl.

BOHM, J.; PETRZILKA, V.; SUK, M.

On peripheral pion-nucleon interactions at 7 GeV.
Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.10:703-709 '63.

1. Fakulta technicke a jaderne fyziky, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

BOHM, J.

General description of leveling and tachymetric refraction; also, remarks by A. Tarczy-Hornoch and others. In German. p. 157.

ACTA TECHNICA. (MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 23, no. 1/3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan., 1960.

Uncl.

BOHM, J.

Contribution to the calculation of electro precipitators. In English. p. 8.

Prague. Vyzkumny ustav vzduchotechnicky. SELECTED ARTICLES. VYBOR TRUDOV. Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 1, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

uncl.

BOHM, J.

"Average escape of fly ashes during variable loading of electric precipitators."

Energetika. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

BOHM, J.

Analytic formulae for curves expressing separating properties of aeromechanic and electric separators. p. 103

STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo tezkeho strojirenstvi, ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi Ministerstvo automobiloveho prumyslu a zemedelskych stroju)
Praha, Czechoslavakia
Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7.
July 1959
Uncl.

BOHM, J.

Laszlo Tapay and Miklos Szalay's Arvizvedelmi kezikonyv (Handbook on Flood Control); a review. p. 3 of cover. HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar Hidrologial Tarsasag) Budapest. Vol. 35, no. 5/6 May/June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Vol. 5, No. 2, February 1956

BOHM, J.

The 250th anniversary of the Institute of Technology in Prague. p. 81.
(Geodeticky A Kartograficky OBzor, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BOHM, J.

Theory of error in plane and space. p. 8. (Geodeticky A Kartograficky Obzor, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl

ECHM, J.

ECHM, J. Television picture tube made in Hungary. p. 22.

Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1956
RADIOTECHNIKA
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

BOHM, J.

Ion trap for television picture tubes and adjustment of the ion-trap magnet. p.59.
RADIOTECHNIKA. (Magyar Onkentes Honvedelmi Szovetseg) Budapest.
Vol 6, no. 3, Mar 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no.7, July 1956.

L 10235-63 BDS/EWT(m)--AFFTC/ASD--IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP3000041 S/0056/63/044/005/1497/1499

AUTHOR: Bem, Ya.; Bohm, J.; Petrzilka, V.; Suk, M. (2) 60 59

TITLE: Peripheral pion-nucleon interactions at 7 Bev.

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 44, no. 5, 1963, 1497-1499

TOPIC TAGS: Pion-nucleon interactions, one-pion exchange model, Fermi statistical theory

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to select peripheral negative pion-nucleon interactions which can be described by a one-pion exchange model. The criteria used to select the events are listed. Altogether, 101 events satisfied the criteria from among 951 Pi-minus N interactions. From the fact that the number of (Pi, N) and (Pi, Pi) isobars among 169 events is relatively small, it is concluded that the number of events going through the isobar channels is only a small fraction of the total number of the Pi-minus N interactions at 7 Bev.
"The authors would like to thank E. Fenyves, K. Lanius, and K. D. Tolstov for permission to use their experimental data, and J. Pernegr and V. Sinak for an

Card 1/2

BOHM, Janos, okleveles gepeszmernok

Lightweight torsion shock absorber applicable to motor vehicles.
Jarmu mezo gep 9 no.8:296-303 Ag '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Muszaki Mechanikai Tanszek.

BOHM, Janos

High-speed elevated railways. Jarmu mezo gep 10 no.10:398-399 O '63.

BOHM, Janos

"Soviet electric locomotives." Reviewed by Janos Bohm. Jarmu mezo gep 9 no.10:392 O '62.

BOHM, Janos

"Breach of technological discipline as one of the main reasons for the fracture of component parts of a Diesel locomotive." Reviewed by Janos Bohm. Jarmu mezo gep 10 no.2:71-72 F '63.

BOHM, Janos, tudomanyos murkatars

"Present state and prospects of the development of diesel engines" by P.H.Schweitzer. Reviewed by Janos Bohm. Magy tud 71 no.7:469-470 Jl '64.

1. Budapest Technical University.

BOHM, Jaroslav, inz.

Calculation of fixed multi-stage frames. Inz stavby 10 no.10:390-392 O '62.

L 20220-66

ACC NR: AP6010346 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/007/0545/0545

AUTHOR: Bohm, J. (Doctor; Engineer)

ORG: Research Institute of Air Engineering, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav vzduchotechniky)

TITLE: Separability and the curve of the residue in a combination of separators

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 7, 1965, 545

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical separation, industrial separator, fractional distillation

ABSTRACT: The article presents a new method proceeding from the equivalent curve of fractional separation obtained directly from the known curves of separability of individual stages of separation. By this method the calculation is accelerated and made more precise. This paper was presented by L. Oppl, Engineer, Doctor, Candidate of sciences. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Action of hydrogen selenide on acid chlorides. II. Hydrogen selenide and phthalyl chloride. LUDWIG SEKERL AND JAROSLAW BÖHM. *Roczniki Chem.* 12, 378-80 (380 in French)(1932); cf. *C. A.* 27, 278.—Interaction of *o*-$C_6H_4(COCl)_2$ and H_2Se in the presence of $AlCl_3$ at room temp. gives *o*-phthalyl monoselenide, $C_6H_4(CO)_2Se$, bright yellow crystals from C_6H_6 m. 126-7°, readily sol. in org. solvents, difficultly sol. in Et_2O. It is decompd. by H_2O, acids and alkalies with the formation of Se. L. W.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

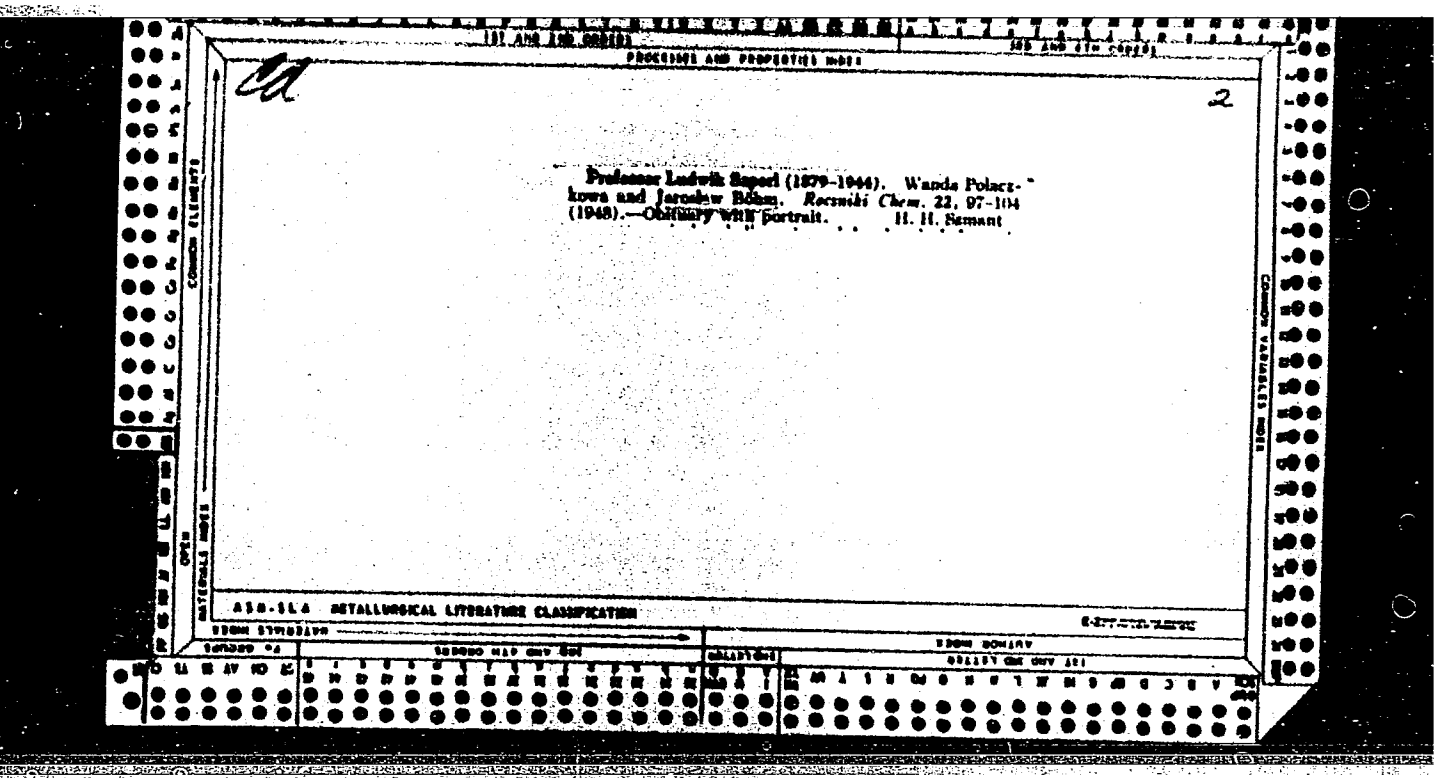
BC

A-3

5 : 6-Benzoquinoline derivatives. J. Böhm (Rocz. Chem., 19[illegible], 18, 290—305).—2 : 5-, 2 : 6-, 2 : 7-, or 2 : 8-NH_2·$C_{10}H_6$·SO_3H, glycerol, conc. H_2SO_4, and $PhNO_2$ heated at 150—160° for 8 hr. yield 5 : 6-benzoquinoline-3'-, m.p. 375—376° (decomp.), -4'-, decomp. 475°, -5'-, decomp. >450°, and -6'-sulphonic acid, m.p. [illegible]—356° (decomp.). These acids, melted with KOH at [illegible]—305°, yield 3'-, m.p. 245—247° (lit. 208—211°) (benzoate, m.p. 155·5—156°), 4'-, m.p. [illegible]—[illegible]° (decomp.) (benzoate m.p. 163—164°), 5'-, m.p. 270—272° (decomp.) (benzoate, m.p. 144—145°), and 6'-hydroxy-5 : 6-benzoquinoline, m.p. [illegible]—[illegible]° (decomp.) (benzoate, m.p. 114·5—115·5°).

R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Professor Ludwik Sapozi (1879–1944). Wanda Polaczkowa and Jarosław Böhm. *Roczniki Chem.* 22, 97–104 (1948).—Obituary with portrait. H. H. Szmant

BOHM, JAROSLAW

1

Nitration of 5,6-benzoquinoline. Jaroslaw Böhm (Polytech., Warsaw, Poland). *Rocznik. Chem.* 24, 128–34 (1950)(English summary); cf. *C.A.* 34, 1988⁸.—*5,6-Benzoquinoline* (I) was prepd. from 153 g. dry 2-$C_{10}H_7NH_2$, 100 g. dried (6 hrs. at 100°) As_2O_5, 215 g. distd. (180–5°/-19–22 mm.) glycerol, and 200 g. concd. H_2SO_4; steam distn. gave 151.5 g. (79%) I, m. 88–91°. I.HNO_3 (II) was prepd. by adding dropwise 30 cc. HNO_3 (d. 1.42) to 75 g. I suspended in 225 cc. water and heating briefly with C, to give 90 g. (89%) of the salt, dried at 100–5°. To 900 g. concd. H_2SO_4 cooled to −10° and protected from atm. moisture was added 90 g. II slowly (about 4 hrs.) with stirring and the temp. kept at −10° to −5°, and 30 min. after the end of the addn. the mixt. was poured into 4 l. water and treated with 320 g. NaOH in 320 cc. water; pptn. with excess NH_3 gave a yellow solid, dried at 105°, m. 130–70°; yield, 82 g. (98.3% of mononitrated products). Fractional crystn. gave 57% *3'-nitro-5,6-benzoquinoline* (III), m. 173.5–4°, 10% *6'-nitro isomer*, (IV), m. 169–70°, and 14% *6'-nitro isomer* (V), m. 145–6°; the mixt. recrystd. 4 or 5 times from EtOH or MeOH gave 40% III. The remaining mixt. was converted to the HCl salts and recrystd. from abs. alc. contg. some HCl. to give 6% IV.HCl. Removal of the alc. from the filtrate and recrystn. from water contg. a small amt. of HCl gave needles of V.HCl. The process was repeated until the fractionation became too difficult as the triple eutectic was reached. Slow crystn. from C_6H_6 or $CHCl_3$ gave an occasional pure fraction but could not be used for a systematic sepn. III gave yellow needles from hot concd. C_6H_6 soln., rectangular yellow plates from cooler, more dil. C_6H_6 soln., and flat needles from Me_2CO. IV gave slightly yellow, long, thin needles from alc. and short needles (different from III) from C_6H_6. The soly. of IV in alc. at the b.p. was 2.55 g. and at room temp. 0.45 g. The HCl salt, sulfate, and nitrate of IV were less sol. than the same salts of III and V. V gave pale yellow plates from alc. and prisms or needles (different from III or IV) from C_6H_6. The soly. of V in alc. at the b.p. was 11 g. IV (1 g.) with 6 g. cryst. $SnCl_2$ and 8 cc. concd. HCl gave 0.79 g. (91%) *5'-amino-5,6-benzoquinoline* (VI), yellow needles from alc., prisms from C_6H_6, m. 106–7°; it formed deep yellow salts with concd. acids and deep red salts with dil. acids. VI (0.25 g.) with 2 cc. Ac_2O on a steam bath gave an almost theoretical yield of *5'-acetylamino-5,6-benzoquinoline*, white plates from water, m. 229–31° (decompn.). The structure of VI was confirmed by prepg. it from the corresponding phenol by the Bucherer reaction. Powd. 5'-hydroxy-5,6-benzoquinoline (1 g.), 1.5 g. $(NH_4)_2SO_3$, and 2 cc. of 25% NH_4OH heated in a sealed tube 8 hrs. at 250° gave a considerable amt. of H_2S and a tarry product which was digested with 100 cc. of 2% HCl with heating, the acid soln. sepd. from 0.3 g. of a black powder, shaken with C, neutralized with concd. KOH (litmus), dried, and unreacted phenol removed by boiling with 10 cc. of 10% KOH, leaving 0.28 g. of a brown solid, m. 188–93°, which, recrystd. from alc., gave 0.21 g. (21%) VI, yellow needles, m. 195–6° (no m.p. depression with VI obtained from the reduction of IV). The structure of V was confirmed by prepg. it by the Skraup synthesis from 5 g. 5,2-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$, m. 102–3°, 10 g. dry glycerol, 4 g. As_2O_5, and 5 cc. concd. H_2SO_4 heated 5 hrs. at 130–40°, the product boiled with 150 cc. water, filtered; the insol. material digested twice with 25 cc. of 3% H_2SO_4, and the soln. boiled with C; the filtrates, neutralized with 30% KOH, gave 2.67 g. (45%) V, yellow prisms (from alc., then C_6H_6), m. 145–6° (not depressed by V obtained by nitration of I). Janina R. Spencer

BOHM, JAROSLAW

Thionicotinic acid and dinicotinoyl disulfide. Jarosław Böhm and Jan Michalski (Inst. Technol., Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 28, 501–3(1954)(English summary).—Nicotinic acid (30 g.) is added in portions to 51 g. $SOCl_2$. After the initial violent reaction, the mixt. is stirred on a steam bath 3 hrs., the excess halide is distd. off, and the residue, b. 163–5° (reduced pressure), is mixed with 300 ml. dry C_5H_5N, and H_2S passed through the stirred soln. at 0–5° for 7 hrs. The mixt. is filtered, the filtrate is evapd. to dryness, powdered, washed with Et_2O, MeOH, ice-H_2O, and again with Et_2O and MeOH. Recrystn. of the powder from MeOH yields 20.5 g. thionicotinic acid, m. 145–7°, which is oxidized with iodine to the disulfide, m. 88–9°. Chester Placek

(1)

BOHM, J. Czechoslovakia

Aufgeben der neuen Vermessungsfakultaet (tschech.) S. 21-23.

SO: Vermessungs Technik, Nov 1955, Unclass.

BOHM, J. Czechoslovakia

Theoretische Grundlage der von Prof. Virovez und Rabinovitsch verfassten Tafeln zur Transformation der Gauss-Koordinaten (tschech.) S. 66 bis 73.

SO: Vermessungs Technik, Nov 1955, Uncl.

BOHM, J.

New relation for the coefficient of resistance of the medium in the motion of small round particles in gages pertaining to Reynolds numbers .1 to 10, p. 430, STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Author : Polaczkowa W., Achmatowicz O., Bohm J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : 3,4,5-Triphenylbenzoic Acid.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 1, 115-122.

Abstract: Synthesis of 3,4,5-triphenylbenzoic acid (I) is presented for the purpose of determining its structure. The starting materials employed were: 4-oxi-2,3,4-triphenylcyclopentene-2-OH-1 (II) and anhydride of maleic acid (III), which at a molal ratio of II:III = 1:1 in the diene synthesis form

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POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Abstract: predominantly 3,4,5-triphenylphthalic acid (IV). At a molal ratio of 1:2 anhydride of IV, and dianhydride (V) of the 1,2,3-triphenylbicyclo--[2,2,2]-octene-2-tetracarbonic-5,6,7,8 acid (VI) is formed. At a molal ratio of 1:4 only V is formed. I is obtained through thermal decomposition of V. The reaction was conducted by heating Cu-salts at 190°. The decomposition of V in the presence of copper (basic) carbonate under similar conditions yields I and a small quantity of 1,2,3--triphenylbenzene (VII). Formation of IV - VII is explained by the following reactions: II is dehydrated into the corresponding dienon, which with III forms a ketone (VIII); the latter one, as it looses CO, forms a new diene (IX), which with III

Card 2/6

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Abstract: forms V; than as the result of aromatization and of splitting-off III transforms into I; VII is produced from V as a side reaction. 32.6 gr of II and 39.2 gr of III are slowly heated up to 200-210°, after 30 minutes the mixture is cooled, CH_3OH is then added, and filtrated. A yield of 63% V of 315-317° melting point is obtained. VI is obtained by dissolving V in 2% NaOH solution and by precipitation with 5% aqueous HCl. VI is converted back to V at as low a temperature as 90°. The methyl ester of VI having 216-217° melting point is obtained from VI and CH_2N_2. IV

Card 3/6

. POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Abstract: is produced from the following; the reaction is conducted as for V, however, the quantity of III employed is twice as less; after removing 16 gr of V (by crystallization) the residual portion is dissolved in C_6H_6, extracted with 3% NaOH, and raw IV is precipitated from a water solution with dilute HCl; the obtained 6 gr of product has a melting point of 216-218° (from dilute CH_3COOH). The methyl ester of IV, having 174-175° melting point (from acetone-CH_3OH) is obtained from the acid and CH_2N_2. Hydrolysis of the methyl ester of IV in alcohol solution yields pure IV with a melting point of 229-236° (from dilute CH_3COOH) that is affected by a temperature at which it was intro-

Card 4/6

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Abstract: duced into the apparatus. 10 gr of V and 3.5 gr NaOH are dissolved in 50 cc of water, neutralized until pH of 7 is reached, and then precipitated with $CuCl_2$ water solution; the obtained 13.58 gr of light blue powder is then treated with 50 cc of quinoline, heated at 200° for 20 minutes, 5 gr NaOH in 50 cc of water is added after cooling, followed by the removal of solvent by steam stripping. The remainder is recrystallized from a water solution followed by dissolving the obtained crystals and by precipitating with HCl. A yield of 46% of I, having 265-266.5° melting point (from alcohol) is

Card 5/6

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Abstract: separated from the precipitate by extraction with ether. The methyl ester of I (obtained from I and CH_2N_2) has a melting point of 141.5-142.5° (from CH_3OH). It is obtained by heating 1 gr of V with 0.2 gr copper (basic) carbonate and 10 cc of quinoline for 1 hour at 220-230°. After cooling, 10 cc of 10% NaOH solution are added, quinoline is then removed by steam stripping, and at the end of this operation, crystals of VII start to form inside the condenser. They are then purified by rerunning. The yield of 10 mg of VII of 158-159° melting point is obtained. 0.2 gr of I are separated from the residue employing Na-salt.

Card 6/6

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Author : Bohm Ji
Inst : Not given.
Title : Bromination of 1-Azaphenanthrene.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 1, 131-145.

Abstract: Investigation of the directing influences appearing in the direct bromination (DB) 1-azaphenanthrene (I) was conducted. Based on the preceding investigations conducted by the author on sulfonation and nitration (Roczn. chem., 1939, 19, 109; 1950, 24, 128), activities of the 8th position, and to a lesser extent of the 6th position in the

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POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: above molecule have been established. D.B. of I, when conducted in commonly used organic solvents, forms adducts, which interfere with the reaction. When this is carried out in CS_2 an excess of 3 M of bromine causes formation of mono- and di-substituted products. Among the latter, the 8- and 10-Br, and also x,y-dibrome-I were isolated. The absence of substitution noted with the use of 1 and 2 moles of Bromine in the organic solvents is explained by the formation of the coordinated compounds having general structural arrangement of $I \cdot Br_2$ and $I \cdot Br_4$. The direct bromination of I in concentrated H_2SO_4 was also conducted. Under these conditions I behaves as a ketone, as it also did in the previous sulfonation and nitration

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POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: experiments, without forming adducts with bromine. A mixture of unreacted I and of two or more of monosubstitutes was obtained, from which the 8-Br and 6-Br derivatives were isolated. Thus in the DB the same directing influences, as those occurring in the sulfonation and nitration, have been established. They are attributed to the (IH) cation. In the cases when this cation does not exist or is not available (organic solvent), DB leads to a more complex product mixture. It has been established that 5-bromo-I was wrongly described as such (Clemo G. R., Driver G. W., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1945, 823), in actuality it has an

Card 3/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: entirely different structure, possibly 8-bromo-I, rather than 3-bromo-I as identified also by Claus A., Besseler H., J. prakt. Chem., 1898, (2), 57, 60. In the above reaction were also obtained: 7-bromo-, 5,8- and 6,9-dibromo-I. When basic I is purified by fractionation in vacuum, the following compounds are obtained: I·HCl, of 247-249° melting point (from water or alcohol); perchlorate of I that has 234-235° melting point (from alcohol). A mixture of 2.25 gr I in 20 cc CS_2 when treated with 0.7 cc bromine followed by filtration after 1 hour and washing with CS_2, yields 4.16 gr of I Br_2. 8.95 gr I in 50 cc CS_2 and 7.65 cc bromine are heated for 12-13 hours and kept close to its boiling point, followed by cooling, filtering and

Card 4/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: drying the residue (20.71 gr), which is then dissolved in 200 cc of concentrated $NaHSO_3$ solution, and after the subsequent filtration is diluted to 500 cc, boiled, and the precipitate formed is separated. This latter step is repeated by further diluting the solution to 800 cc, followed by the separation of 0.66 gr of x,y-dibromo-I of 170-171° melting point (from alcohol). The remaining water solution is then alkalized, thus forming 8.33 gr of brownish sticky mass. It is then dissolved in absolute alcohol-ether mixture (1:1) and saturated with dry HCl. The obtained residue is separated by crystallization from

Card 5/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: absolute alcohol into 3 fractions which are analyzed as follows: 0.15 gr 8-bromo-I of 121-123° melting point; and 0.1 gr dibromo-I of 169-170° melting point. To a mixture of 4.5 gr I and 40 cc of concentrated H_2SO_4, at either 20° or after heating it to 40-45°, 1.3 cc of bromine are added slowly (4-5 days if conducted at 40-45° and 7-10 days if conducted at 20°), while agitating the mixture. This is followed by pouring it on 100 gr of ice, diluting it up to 400 cc, and alkalizing with NaOH. The precipitated basic material (5.8gr) is treated with petroleum ether at elevated temperature. The separating substances are then crystallized out of either petroleum ether or from CH_3OH thus yielding 2.2 gr of 8-bromo-I of 122-123°

Card 6/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: melting point. The remaining oily substance is converted into chlorhydrates from which 0.16 gr of 6-bromo-I, of 113.5-115° melting point, and 0.03-0.05 gr of 8-bromo-I are separated by crystallization (absolute alcohol). The direct bromination of I was also performed in accordance with the Claus and Besseler's method (see reference above). From 10 gr I, 1.59 gr of 8-bromo-I and 0.4 gr of 9-bromo-I were obtained. Contrary to the claims of Claus and Besseler, the formation of 3-bromo-I was not observed. The standard derivatives of I are obtained in the following manner: 1 gr 8-amino-I in 4 cc of 48% HBr and 20 cc of water is cooled

Card 7/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: and subjected to the action of 5% $NaNO_2$; the mixture is then poured into a cold solution of Cu_2Br_2 in 5 cc of 48% HBr (made from 2 gr of crystalline $CuSO_4$ and 1 gr of KBr reduced in an alcohol solution of Na_2SO_3), followed by heating for 1 hour, separation of a residue and boiling in NH_3; the obtained 0.92 gr of 8-bromo-I has a melting point of 122-123° (from dilute alcohol); the iodomethylate decomposes at 224-257°. 6-bromo-I is produced anologically, yielding 65% of 114-115° melting point (from hexane) product. In the similar way 5-bromo-I is also produced yielding 63% of 101.5-102.5° melting point (from hexane) product. 7-bromo-I is obtained from 5 gr of 6-bromonaphthylamine-2, 8.5 gr of anydrous glycerine and 3.5 gr

Card 8/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: of AS_2O_5 in 4 cc of concentrated H_2SO_4. The above mixture is heated for 6 hours at 140-150°, diluted with 300 cc of water and allowed to stand for 24 hours. 44% yield of 138-139° melting point product is obtained from the residue. In the preparation of 9-bromo-I, 1 gr of 4-bromonaphthylamine-2 is mixed with 2 gr of anhydrous glycerine, 0.7 gr AS_2O_5 and ice of concentrated H_2SO_4. The mixture is then heated to 140-150°, and maintained at this temperature for 5 hours, then diluted with 80 cc of water, that causes separation of a precipitate. The 44% yield of 99-100° melting point product is then separated from the precipitate. 10-bromo-I is

Card 9/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: obtained from 1 gr of 3-bromonaphthylamine-2, anologicol to the method employed in obtaining isomer 7. The yield is 37% and melting point is 70-71°. 6,8-dibromo-I (II) is produced from 1 gr of 6,8-diamino-I which is dissolved in 8 cc of 48% HBr and 20 cc of water. The mixture is then reacted with $NaNO_2$ solution at 0-5°. The filtered solution is then added into a solution of Cu salt (made up of 3.7 gr of crystalline $CuSO_4$ and 1.8 gr of KBr), followed by the separation of product, as was done in the preceding cases, and by the subsequent purification. Yield of the obtained II (174-175° melting point) is 38%. 5,8-dibromo-I(III) is obtained from 1.2 gr of 5,8-dibromonaphthylamine-2, 0.6 gr of AS_2O_5, and 0.7 cc of concentrated

Card 10/11

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57490.

Abstract: H_2SO_4. The above mixture is heated for 5 hours at 140-150°, diluted with water up to 100 cc, the precipitate is then filtered, treated with hot water, and acidified with H_2SO_4. The yield of 44% III of 151-152° melting point (from alcohol) is obtained.

Card 11/11

BOHM, J.

BOHM, J.

Remarks on the paper by J. A. Barltrop and D. A. H. Taylor "Experiments on the Synthesis of Lysergic Acid. Pt. 2. Derivatives of 1-Azaphenanthrene."

p. 351 (Roczniki Chemii) Vol. 31, no. 1, 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

BOHM, Jaroslav, akademik

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences in Dublin, 1961. Vestnik CSAV 71 no.1:126-128 '62.

KOZESNIK, Jaroslav, akademik; BLASKOVIC, Dionyz, akademik; KOLMAN, Arnost, akademik; MACURA, Jiri, dr.; VANA, Josef; GOSIOROVSKY, Milos; BORM, Jaroslav, akademik; PROCHAZKA, Jaroslav, prof., dr.; HAMPEJS, Zdenek, dr.; BRABEC, Frantisek, prof, inz., dr.; SORM, Frantisek, akademik; NOVAK, Josef, akademik; NEUMANN, Jaromir, doc., dr.; BAZANT, Vladimir, inz., dr.; KOUNOVSKY, Bohumil, dr.; SZANTO, Jan, dr.; ROZSIVAL, Miroslav, dr.; KASPAR, Jan, dr.; HANKA, Ladislav, prof., inz.; STRNAD, Julius; WICHTERLE, Otto, akademik; ZATOPEK, Alois; JAVORNICKY, Jan, inz.; VAVRA, Jaroslav, dr.; BLATTNY, Ctibor, akademik; ONDRIS, Karol, dr.; KUKAL, Vaclav, inz.

The 22d Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the tasks of Czechoslovak science; discussion. Vestnik CSAV 71 no.1:3-59 '62.

1. Hlavni vedecky sekretar Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Kozesnik). 2. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Vana, Gosiorovsky, Kaspar, Strnad, Zatopek). 3. Rektor Karlovy university (for Prochazka). 4. Rektor Ceskeho vysokeho uceni technickeho (for Brabec). 5. Namestek presidenta Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Sorm)

BOHM, Jaroslav, inz.

Checkerboard distribution of moments on the sliding multistoried frames. Inz stavby 11 no.5:189-192 My '63.

1. Statni ustav Energoprojekt, Praha.

BOHM, J.

BEM, Ya. [Bohm, J.]; PETRZHILKA, V. [Petrzilka, V.]; SUK, M.

Peripheral interactions of 7 Bev. π^--mesons and nucleons. Zhur. eksp.i teor.fiz. 44 no.5:1497-1499 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Cheshskoye vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche, Praga.
(Mesons) (Nucleons)

BÖHM, Jaroslaw

Internal rotation in the 1,4-diphenyltriphenylene system. Roczn chemii 37 no.11:1469-1478 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Warsaw.

L 40686-65 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pi-4/Ps-4/Pu-4/Peb/Pz-6 IJP(c) GG/AT/WH/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AT5009571 Z/0000/62/000/000/0042/0046

AUTHOR: Bohm, J.

TITLE: Problems and experiences in the growing of single silicon carbide crystals under laboratory conditions by trans-sublimation at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Konference o monokrystalech. 4th, Turnov, 1961. Sbornik referatov. Turnov, VUM, 1962, 42-46

TOPIC TAGS: silicon carbide, semiconductor, single crystal, sublimation oven, silicon carbide sublimation, high temperature semiconductor, crystal growth, transsublimation

ABSTRACT: The construction, operation, performance, and applications of a laboratory oven for the preparation of single SiC crystals is described. The details of the apparatus are presented in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. The prinicpal component of the setup is a SiC cylinder with an empty inner core, the cylinder being heated from the outside. Crystal growth occurs at the inner walls of the core. Optimum operational temperatures are in the 2200-2700C range. The crystals are hexagonal, with the shape of flakes; they grow towards the center of the core and reach diameters of up to 15 mm at ~2700C and up to 30 mm at the lower end

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L 40686-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009371

3

of the temperature range. The thickness:diameter ratio of the crystals decreases from ~1:3 to~1:10 as the temperature decreases from 2600 to 2300C. The (111) and (001) directions of the crystals produced are polar. The principal parameters affecting the quality of the crystals are the degree of supersaturation in the reaction zone, the intensity of the vapor flow, and the mobility of the components in the reaction zone. The best crystals, although not the largest, are obtained during the first 10 hours of operation; longer periods increase the yield and the crystal size but cause an increase in crystal-defect incidence. "This project is part of a dissertation and represents a portion of the research program at the Institut fur angewandte Physik der Reinststoffe (Institute for the Applied Physics of Pure Substances). Prof. Dr. E. Rexer, Director of the Institute, and Dr. D. Schulze contributed significantly to the success of these studies by their stimulating interest and encouragement. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur angewandte Physik der Reinststoffe, Dresden (Institute for the Applied Physics of Pure Substances)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 04 SUB CODE: MT, EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 008

Card 2/6

L 2081-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5027191 CZ/0002/65/000/001/0078/0078

AUTHOR: Bohm, Jaroslav (Engineer, Doctor)

TITLE: Dynamics of solid particles in stokes and non-stoke systems

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vestnik, no. 1, 1965, 78

TOPIC TAGS: solid dynamics, physics conference

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of a lecture presented by the author on 22 Oct. 64 at the seminar for mechanics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Separation of polydispersed solids from gas streams is discussed. Stokes' and Oseen's methods are evaluated; both do not give satisfactory results at high Re numbers. A correction for these conditions is suggested. Cunningham's and Kundsen-Weber's correction are discussed. Movement of particles in a homogenous vector field is discussed. Application of the equations derived for mechanical separators is described. Efficiency for small particles is higher than was assumed in the past; for large particles, lower.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav vzduchotechniky, ZVVZ (Research Institute for Aeronautics, ZVVZ)

Card 1/2

L 2081-66
ACCESSION NR:

SUBMITTED: 22Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206020002-9"

BOHM, J.

High-Frequency Surface Hardening of Rolling-Mill Rolls. [illegible], (Prague), 1951, 2, (5), 145-147). [In Czech]. The methods of application, advantages, and cost of high-frequency induction hardening of rolling-mill rolls in automatic equipment are discussed.—RZM.

BOHM J.

Welding by medium-frequency current. p. 110.
(Zvaranie, Vol. 4, no. 4, April 1955, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

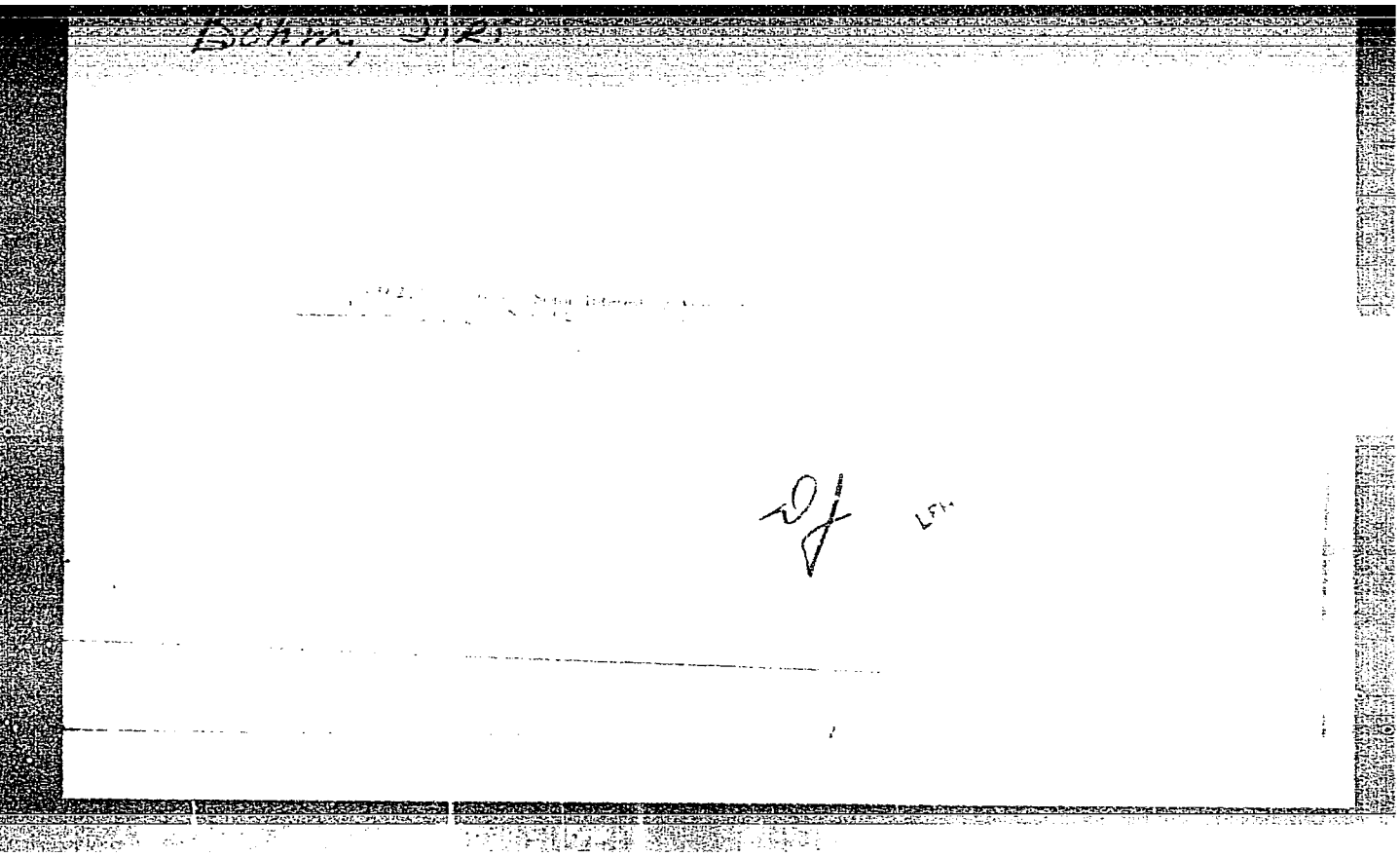
BOHM, J.

Resistance welding in the automobile industry. p. 323.

ZVARANIE Vol. 4, no. 11, Nov. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956



BOHM, Josef, prof., inz., dr.

General determination of average error in binomial distribution of frequency. Geod kart obzor 2 no.3:48-51 Mr '56.

1. Zememeridska fakulta, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

27028
Z/024/60/006/006/001/001
D252/D305

3,4000 (1121, 1128)

AUTHOR: Böhm, Josef, Professor, Engineer, Doctor

TITLE: Estimating accuracies and intervals in geodesy

PERIODICAL: Geodetický a kartografický obzor, v. 6, no. 6, 1960, 106-110

TEXT: The article describes the application of mathematical statistics for calculating errors, occurring in geodetic measurements, especially in cases where the classical theory of errors is not sufficient. (1) Initially, the author develops principal concepts such as the mean error of a measuring method, the mean square error (dispersion) and the normal distribution of errors (Lyapunov theorem) which, graphically expressed, assumes the form of the Gaussian curvature. Independent of already performed and planned observations, there exists an unknown true value (X) of the measured magnitude, and an unknown basic mean error ($\bar{m}$) of the measuring method, arising from the specific instrument selected, the experience of the observer, and procedure and average conditions of measuring. Despite X and m being objective values and

Card 1/3

Estimating accuracies...

constants of each series of observations, a sequence n of repeated observations $l_1, \ldots, l_n$ or a set n of established errors $\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_n$ are always a random selection of empirical values from all possible values of the basic set. The arithmetic mean value and the empirical mean error are only random variables for the estimation of X and $\bar{m}$. (2) For testing the empirical mean error (criterion for the precision of a measuring method) the author lists the following procedure: Each set of performed measurings will be a random selection. Despite the constant basic mean error ($\bar{m}$) of the method, a different value of the empirical mean error (m) will result for each set, due to the random classification (grouping) of n errors. It is obvious that various (m) values will also have different probability factors, and each magnitude of random selection (n) will have another distribution curve. The larger the selection, the more values of empirical mean errors (m) will center at the basic mean error ($\bar{m}$) and the ratio $\tau = m : \bar{m}$ will approach the value 1. From the distribution equation and the pertinent curvature it can be judged whether larger differences $m - \bar{m}$ or higher ratios

Card 2/3

Estimating accuracies...

$\tau = m : \bar{m}$ respectively arose from the random grouping of errors or if they must be considered a result of measuring inaccuracy. Whenever the ratio exceeds a critical limit τ_p (e.g. p = 5 or 1%), it is a criterion for the inaccuracy of the measuring method. (3) The comparison of two empirical dispersions can be made with the aid of the Fisher distribution (mean squares of empirical errors). The resulting ratio (F) can be compared with the aforementioned ratio τ and the critical ratio F_p with the critical value τ_p. (4) Interval estimations are important for evaluating the accuracy of adjustment results. Such confidence-interval estimations can be made by the Student distribution, but this method should be limited to cases where no previous information on the accuracy of a measuring method is accessible. Whenever more reliable conclusions are desired, an excess of observations (n!) should be made in order that the confidence interval, according to the Student distribution, reaches a sufficiently narrow width. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 2 Soviet-bloc references. (Technical Editor: Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer Miloš Cimbálník, VÚGTK, Prague).

ASSOCIATION: FIS ČVUT, Praha (Prague)

Card 3/3

Z/024/60/000/011/002/003
E073/E135

AUTHOR: Böhm, Josef, (Professor Doctor Engineer)

TITLE: Geodesy and Cartography in Soviet Universities

PERIODICAL: Geodetický a kartografický obzor, 1960, No. 11, pp 205-207

TEXT: At the end of 1959 the author of this paper was lecturing for three weeks in Moscow. During his visit he attempted to gain more knowledge on the study of geodesy and cartography in other institutes and to acquaint himself with the revolutionary reorganisation of studies which has just been made in the Soviet Union. It is stated that the article is of interest to a wider public since the subjects of diploma projects and dissertations or research tasks at universities faithfully reflect the tasks and the present state of development of geodesy and cartography in the country. Geodesy engineers and cartography engineers are trained at the following three universities: MIIGAiK Moscow, MIIGAiK Novosibirsk, and the Geodesy Department of the L'vov Polytechnic. The number of applications for study in the first of the above mentioned institutes is three times as large as the actual intake; about 95% of the students finish

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Z/024/60/000/011/002/003
E073/E135

Geodesy and Cartography in Soviet Universities

their studies. The training is carried out by a teaching staff of 190, of whom 22 are professors and 67 are docents. MIIGAiK has the following four departments: geodesy (with specializations of astronomy/geodesy, engineering geodesy, photogrammetry, cartography, optico-mechanical department (instrument design and manufacture)). The Rector at present is Professor Zakatov, with Professor Durnayev and Professor Izotov as Prorectors. The emmerated departments are headed by Docent Bagratuni, Docent Sukhov, Professor Volkov and Docent Romanov. Due to the large number of students, students of each department or specialization form independent units. There are 23 Chairs, each with a teaching staff numbering between 5 and 20. The largest, that of geodesy, is headed by Professor Chebotarev. The Chair of Photogrammetry is headed by Professor Drobyshev, that of Mathematical Cartography by Professor Solovyev, that of Higher Geodesy by Professor Zakatov, that of Engineering Geodesy by Docent Muravyov, that of Astronomy by Docent Kuznetsov, that of Applied Optics by Professor Fefilov, etc. The existence of a very well equipped metronomic laboratory is pointed out, which produces standards of all the invar wires

Card 2/3

Geodesy and Cartography in Soviet Universities

applied by the Soviet geodetical services. Data are given on the curriculum. Diploma projects are devoted to solving concrete practical tasks as well as research problems. The contents of dissertations are briefly discussed. In separate chapters the study of land exploitation (Department of Engineering Geodesy and Department of Land Exploitation) in eight Agricultural Institutes and the study of cartography at the Lomonosov University in Moscow are reported on. In the latter, cartography is one of seven specializations available at the Geography Department, with an intake of twenty students per annum for study which lasts for eleven semesters. The Chair of Geodesy and Cartography is headed by Professor Salishchev A Research Institute of Photogrammetric Methods is attached to this Chair, which is engaged in glaciology measurements for the study of the movement of glaciers. Furthermore it compiled an atlas of the Tyan Shan mountain ridge (1:2000) and is at present working on an atlas of the Caucusus (1:10 000). Also attached to this Chair is a Department for compiling atlases which is at present engaged in compiling an atlas of the Irkutsk region.

ASSOCIATION: VÚGTK, Praha (VUGTK, Prague)

Card 3/3

KUCERA, Karel, inz. dr., CSc.; BOHM, Josef, prof., ins. dr.

Relation between the position parameters determined in the Koppe and Raab equations. Geod kart obzor 9 no.7:182-184 Jl '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, topograficky a kartograficky, Praha (for Kucera). 2. FS, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha (for Bohm).

ACC NR: AT6032334 SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/052/03-/0251/0259

AUTHOR: Bohm, J. (Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring the vertical Earth crust movement in the light of the error theory

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technika, v. 52, no. 3-4, 1965, 251-259

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, geophysics

ABSTRACT: To eliminate the error-causing effect of the periodical movements observed in repeated determinations it is advisable to vary the conditions of successive measurements and to ensure by appropriate statistical techniques whether the apparent motion measured indeed exists. Further evidence on the existence of errors and on the magnitude of any errors can be obtained by error-theoretical calculations according to the Vignal equation and with the aid of the Student distribution tables. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 10 formulas. [JPRS: 34,672]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr65 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

0919 2286

BOHM, KAREL

Jak setrit tepelnou energii; sbirka pokynu pro energetickeho hospodare. (1. vyd.) Praha, Ustredni svaz cs. prumyslu, 1946. 51 p. (Economizing heat energy; a manual containing directives for a power economist. 1st ed. illus)

NN Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BOHM, K.

Chemical cleaning of steam boilers and determination of the length of time required for cleaning. p. 408

TECHNICKA PRACA. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 7, No. 9, Sept. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

Böhm, K.

V 4003. HEATING OF CARBONISATION GAS IN WINTER BEFORE DRY PURIFICATION. Böhm, K. (Paliva (Fuel, Prague), Jan. 1956, vol. 36, 16-23). The heating proposed has to be adjusted for moisture of the filtering medium in the purifiers and for their degree of insulation. A method of semi-automatic adjustment is described. (L).

Bohm, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H-8

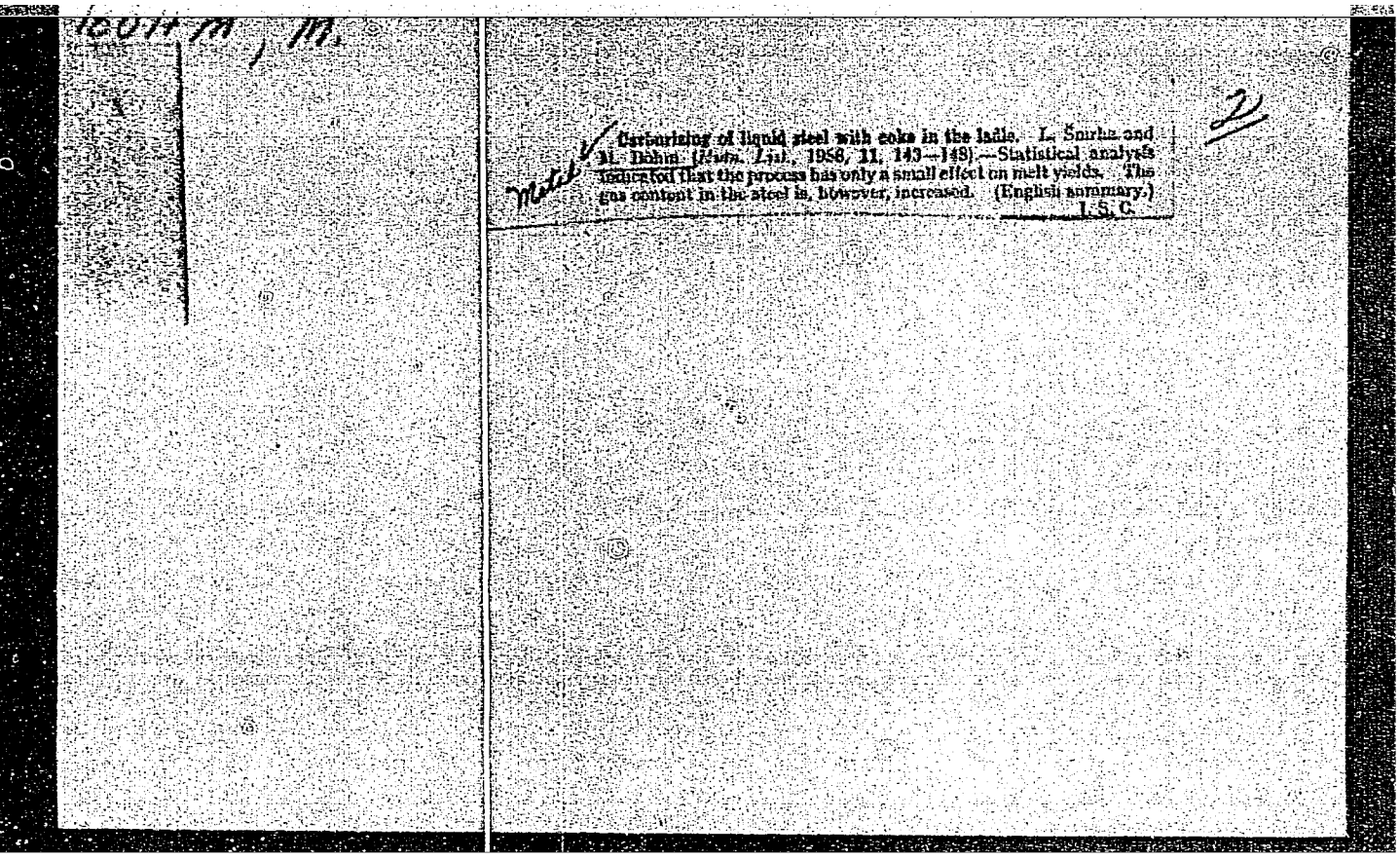
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25693

Author : Bohm K.
Inst : -
Title : Empirical Equations for Computatinn of Ammonia Scrubbers and Gas-Washing Units.

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1957, 37, No 6, 187-193

Abstract : On the basis of the theory of dimensionality and of experimental data secured by the use of an ammonia scrubber which operated at a gas load of 500-1860 m^3 per hour and NH_3 concentration of 831-4338 mg/m^3 at input and 2-356 mg/m^3 at output, equations are derived for determining the correlation between specific consumption of water, gas input, and extent of NH_3 absorption. In the above-stated range the consumption of water varied from 0.165 to 0.492 $liter/m^3$.

Card 1/1



Carburizing of liquid steel with coke in the ladle. L. Smrha and M. Dohm. (Hutn. Listy, 1958, 11, 143—148.) — Statistical analysis indicated that the process has only a small effect on melt yields. The gas content in the steel is, however, increased. (English summary.)
I. S. C.

BÖHM M.

Nerv. Klin. SU, Bratislav. *Tvorba dočasných spojov u človeka za pathologických stavov kôry (elektroencephalografické štúdia). The formation of temporary connections in man during pathological states of the cortex. Electroencephalographic study NEUROL. PSYCHIAT. ČSL. 1953, 16/5 (275-292) Graphs 15

The authors studied experimentally on EEG records the development and course of formation of temporary connections in the cerebral cortex. The accelerated frequency of electric activity caused by a flickering light was combined with an acoustic stimulus in 3 groups of persons (normal, neurotic and those with diffuse organic cortical impairment: in progressive paralysis arteriosclerosis, post-concussional states). Forty-two experiments in 23 persons produced the following results: (1) In the normal: from the basic alpha rhythm of 9-11 c.p.s. a frequency of 18 c.p.s. was obtained while the basic rhythm was also raised on an average by 2 c.p.s. A temporary connection was successfully achieved in relation to a sound of 400 Hz after 3-4 repetitions. After 10-20 repetitions differential inhibition could also be observed. The number of the repetitions required to establish a temporary connection varied, and this may be related to the various types of nervous activity. The formation of temporary connections depends on the initial state of the cerebral cortex. The temporary connection could also be established with the aid of the second signalling system. Fatigue rendered conditioned reflex activity more difficult. (2) In the neurotics a temporary connection was less easily obtained. A pathological frequency often appeared in the experiments; the temporary connection once formed is irregular and its course is labile. In the formation of a temporary connection it is seen that the cortex is unable to acquire the produced faster frequency. They were also changes in the latency period to the stimulus as a sign of the disturbed dynamics of the nervous processes. (3) In the diffusely damaged cortex in an organic

BÖHM M. (CONTINUED)

disease the easy production of acquired rhythms is striking. It would appear as if there were already a sub-threshold tendency to tachyrhythmia, which becomes manifest in the EEG record in response to the flickering light. Most of all is damaged the capacity to form a temporary connection to a verbal stimulus. This is the most vulnerable as the evolutionally most recent sphere of higher nervous activity. Discussion of the disturbances of conditioned reflex activity in the second and third group of patients. Henner - Prague

SO: Excerpta Medica - Section VIII - Vol. 7 - No. 10

BOHM, M.; BRACHTLOVA, M.

Hernia of the intervertebral disk; evaluation of clinical picture, conservative surgical treatment and neurological considerations. Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.7:775-787 July 54.

1. Z Neurologickej kliniky LFSU v Bratislave, prednosta clen korespondent SAV J.Cernacek.
(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT,)

BOHM, M.

Flicker fusion frequency as an index of functional condition of the cerebral cortex. Bratisl.lek.listy 35 no.7:399-408 15 Apr 55.

1. Z Neurologickej kliniky LFUK, prednosta clen korespondent SAV J. Cernacek.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, function test,
flicker fusion frequency as index)
(VISION,
flicker fusion frequency as index of cerebral cortex funct. cond.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/5 Neurology May 59

2339. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC FINDINGS IN CONDITIONS CONSEQUENT TO TICK-BORNE ENCEPHALITIS AND LYMPHOCYTIC CHORIOMENINGITIS - Elektroencefalografické nálezy pri následných stavoch po kliešťových encefalitídach a lymfocytárnych choriomeningitídach - Böhm M. Neurol. Klin. Lek. Fak., Univ. Komenského, Bratislava - BRATISL. LEK. LISTY 1958, 38(I)/5 (271-281) Graphs 7 Tables 3

Twenty subjects with residual syndromes after virologically confirmed choriomeningitis or tick-borne encephalitis were submitted to EEG examination 2 yr. after the acute stage of the disease. In 10 subjects, the fundamental EEG-pattern was pathological. After hyperventilation, the number of patients with pathological EEGs increased to 14. The EEG changes were focal in 9 cases, diffuse in 5.

Chytka - Brno (L, 8)

Bohm, O.

BOHM, O.

Standardized capacity of the machinery equipment in the raw sugar factory. (Supplement)

P. 1 (Listy Cukrovarnicke) Vol. 73, No. 2, Feb. 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

COUNTRY	: CZECHOSLOVAKIA II
CATEGORY	: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. *
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 69723
AUTHOR	: Bohm, O.
INST.	: -
TITLE	: Glueing of the Metals
ORIG. PUB.	: Energetika (ceskosl.), 1958, 8, No 6, 248
ABSTRACT	: Presented are advantages of glueing of metals as compared to welding, soldering, securing by means of bolts and rivets. The most adaptible synthetic glues are listed together with the possibilities of their utilization. The effect of metal surface preparation on the strength of glued junction is noted.-- L.Sedov
	*Plastics.
CARD:	1/1

Bohm, O.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H-29

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, 51739.

Author : Bohm, O.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Binding of Metals.

Orig Pub: Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 10, 544-547.

Abstract: Described are properties of binding materials made of the epoxide, the modified phenolformaldehyde, polyurethane, vinylethynyldimethylcarbinol, polyester resins and rubber; possibility of their employment for metal binding in the manufacture of heat exchangers, tankage, transporting equipment, in tool making and in the electrical work. Problems involved in the preparation of metal surfaces and of the binder's strength are reviewed.

Card 1/1

CZECHSOLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 82974

Author : Bohm, O.
Inst : -
Title : The Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Using Solid Fuels.

Orig Pub : Listy cukrovar., 1958, 74, No 2, Inform. stuzba, 5-8.

Abstract : Practical instructions are given concerning a technical-economical evaluation of the effectiveness of solid native fuels when used industrially.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	H-26
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No.	58722
AUTHOR	:	Rehm, O.	
INST.	:	Not given	
TITLE	:	The Economic Efficiency of Equipment Used in Sugar Production. I. Equipment Used in Feeding the Beets into the Washers	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Listy Cukrovarn, 74, No 10, 229-232 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	The author has investigated the economic efficiency of 'lifting wheels,' 'compound wheels,' and beet pumps in lifting the beets 3, 5.5, and 8 m into the washers. Calculations have shown that the selection of equipment for feeding the beets into the washers must be made in each case with due regard for specifically local conditions. When the water is discharged by gravity, a lifting wheel is best suited; compound wheels are recommended for lifting the beets up to 7.5 m	

CARD: 1/2